

# Development Of Public-Private Partnership In The Organization Of Regional Tourist And Recreational Complexes

Mullabayev Baxtiyarjon Bulturbayevich<sup>1</sup>, Abdulxakimov Zuhrali Tursunaliyevich<sup>2</sup>,  
Mamajonova Tuygunoy Ahmadjanovna<sup>3</sup>, Usmanov Chorshanbi Bozorovich<sup>4</sup>, Nuriddinova  
Nilufar Nuriddin qizi<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Namangan Engineering Construction Institute Doctor of Philosophy in Economics (Phd)  
Namangan, Republic of Uzbekistan mullaboev\_b@mail.ru*

<sup>2</sup>*Senior Lecturer, Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0991-7336>*

*E-mail: zuhriddin-75@mail.ru*

<sup>3</sup>*Termez State University, Head of the Department of Economics and Management, Ph.D.*

*E-mail: mamajonova70@mail.ru*

<sup>4</sup>*Lecturer at the Department of Tourism and Hotel Management, Termez State University*

*E-mail: usmanov.chorshanbi@bk.ru*

<sup>5</sup>*3rd year student of Termez State University, Faculty of Economics and Tourism, Department  
of Tourism and Hotel Management Organization and Management*

*E-mail: nilufarbegim nuriddinova@mail.ru*

***Abstract:*** *One of the new innovative types of economic development of the region is one of the new, most innovative innovations in the development of the country's economy through the use of public-private partnership in the creation of tourist and recreational complexes, clusters.*

***Keywords:*** *State partnership, tourism, recreation, complexes, clusters, zones, tourist and recreational facilities, recreational bark, tourist and recreational industry, cluster of clusters, medical cluster*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Tourism has now become one of the leading sectors of the world economy. According to the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO): "... tourism ranks third in terms of profitability, fourth in exports of goods and services, its share in world GDP averages 10% ..." [2]. It is one of the largest sectors of the modern world economy, accounting for 10.3% of world GDP and employing more than 260 million people. Today, many countries take into account the ways of recreation and effective use of recreational facilities in determining economic development programs. For example: In a number of foreign countries (USA, Germany, France, Spain, Italy, People's Republic of China, Korea), Saudi Arabia, UAE and others are planning to earn more from tourism and recreation by 2030 than from oil sales. In order to achieve this, long-term industry development programs are being developed in these countries. In the late

1990s, scientific research in recreational geography played an important role in the placement of objects in recreational activities (annual, quarterly). Because recreation serves to restore the physical, mental, emotional strength of people. The development of recreation leads to a number of changes in the human body, the organization of active recreation of the population in the open air, changes in the environment. This has a strong impact on the active lifestyle of the population. "Recreation serves not only as a form of recreation, but also as a unique defense mechanism that serves the longevity of living organisms. It is the natural protective function of the human body, which preserves the human gene pool." [11]

One of the most pressing issues today is the deepening of scientific research aimed at in-depth study of tourism and recreation, tourism and recreation, the creation of small tourist and recreational zones in the development of regional economies, the development of recreational tourism in the region. For the rapid development of tourist and recreational activities in the Russian Federation, China, Korea, Japan, Spain, Italy, USA, Germany, large and small tourist and recreational zones and clusters have been established.

Economic reforms in Uzbekistan have led to significant changes in the tourism sector. The Tourism Development Strategy of Uzbekistan until 2030 sets the following goals: "... to increase and introduce the social role of tourism, including social, health (recreation), development of children's and youth tourism ...". Fulfillment of these tasks shows the need for comprehensive scientific research that will provide a basis for in-depth analysis of the tourism and recreation market in order to improve the organizational and economic mechanisms of recreation, the creation of tourist and recreational zones, clusters, new jobs. Due to this, it was necessary to improve the organizational and economic framework for the use of recreation in the regions of the country.

In the era of rapid globalization of the world economy, the rapid development of public-private partnerships in the field of tourism and recreation in many foreign countries is one of the urgent tasks of today.

## **2. ANALYSIS OF THE RELEVANT LITERATURE**

The establishment of a system of public-private partnership in the organization of tourist and recreational complexes in the organization of tourism and recreational activities in the development of the country's economy is a comprehensively effective direction. Many scientists have conducted scientific research in this area. Yu.A. Dmitriev, A.I. Shustrov, A.B. Baykov identified three main types of public-private partnerships for tourist and recreational complexes in the regions: complex, targeted programs, types of providers [3]. EG Kropina developed Gareev's "5K" concept of clustering for tourism and recreational activities in the regions [7]. According to BN Navruz-Zoda, clusters are formed on the principle of public-private partnership, and the state plays an important role in the initial stages of their formation and implementation [9]. In order to determine the level of effective use of tourist and recreational resources, ZI Usmanova developed an electronic map of the location of tourist and recreational facilities of the Republic of Uzbekistan [10].

At present, there is no unified definition of tourism and recreation in the country, and the normative and legal framework for tourism and recreation has not been developed. At the same time, in the field of tourism and recreation in the regions of the country it is expedient

to build tourist and recreational complexes, clusters, zones on the basis of public-private partnership.

### 3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

As a result of the research, changes in the construction of tourist and recreational complexes in the public-private sector, taking into account the potential of the regions for the development of tourism and recreation in the region, were studied. The ways of future development of complexes of such an expected form are shown. Scientific conclusions and proposals for the development of tourist and recreational activities in the regions of the country have been developed.

### 4. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Under the influence of the accelerating process of strong globalization in the world economy, each country, each region is looking for and launching new potentials, strongly relying on its domestic capabilities. In the development of the regional economy, new opportunities and resources of the regions will be launched through the rapid development of tourism and recreation. One of the most pressing issues in the development of tourism and recreation in the regions is the establishment of tourist and recreational complexes, clusters, zones in the regions on the basis of public-private partnership. At the same time, each entity will be developed to the maximum extent, and thus achieve the provision of comfortable tourist and recreational services of tourist and recreational facilities, complexes, clusters, zones. The level of well-being of the population is an indicator of basic comfort. It is one of the most difficult problems to solve in the regions. One of the most important promising areas and regional projects is the establishment of tourist and recreational complexes on the basis of public-private partnership.

| <b>Participant</b> | <b>Expected result</b>   |
|--------------------|--|
| State              | Effective investment within budget sources;<br>Improving the image of tourist and recreational facilities;<br>Optimization of public services;<br>Improving the living standards of the population;<br>Additional revenue fall by investors in the region. |
| Business community | Providing preferential preferences in the activities of the organization;<br>The degree of reduction of investment risks.  |

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| Civil society | Territorial infrastructure development;<br>The number of jobs is growing;<br>Ecology and environmental protection;<br>The development of recreational civilization. |
|---------------|---|

Figure 1. Participants in the field of public-private partnership (PPP)

Public-private partnership (PPP) at the initial stage opens up great opportunities in revealing the specifics of the regions, choosing the path of development of the region, the development of promising directions. State-partnership-based tourist and recreational complexes in areas with limited natural resources independently select the types of activities of tourist and recreational facilities and achieve their effective operation. The development of regional production systems will lead to the development of new directions of economic development in the context of limited access to international and domestic markets.

The above tasks should be taken into account in the development of short, medium and long-term government programs for the development of the country's economy. In developing such programs, it is necessary to arouse economic interest in tourism and recreational facilities in the regions among local investors. This will open up opportunities to increase the types of revenues to the local budget. The tourist-recreational direction is the locomotive of economic development of the regions [3]. The rapid development of this sector will increase the investment attractiveness of the region. Because the participants in this mechanism are limited in resources, their participation in economic relations is unique.

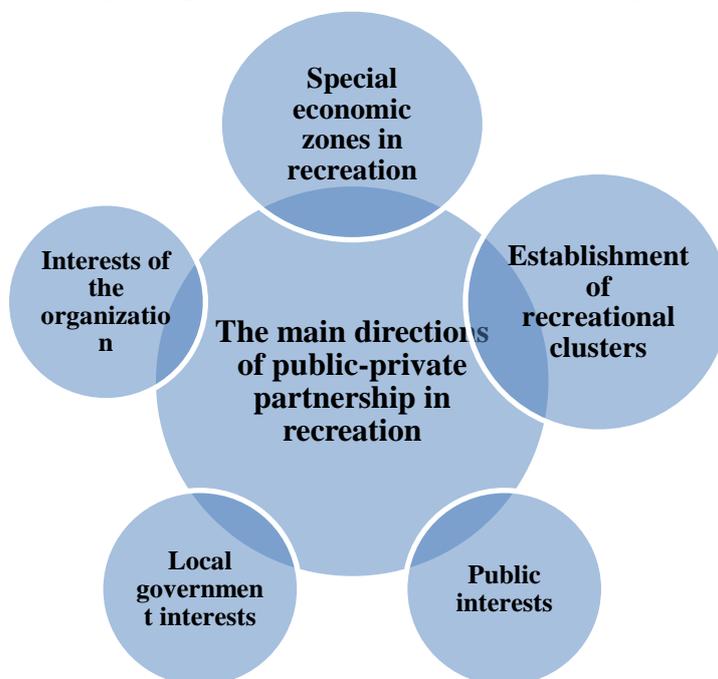


Figure 2. The main directions of public-private partnership (PPP) in recreation

The PPP system will have high efficiency in terms of limited resources in the operation of the mechanism. It affects the activities of the private sector in the region's economy, changes in the composition of the region's population, the level of economic and social growth.

Development programs in the recreational shell consist of three major types of public-private partnerships:

1. Complex projects - the creation of special economic zones in tourist and recreational complexes, reflected in the development programs of the country or region;
2. Targeted projects - development of separate directions in the tourist and recreational network;
3. Secured projects - transport infrastructure is developed in order to develop a specially selected network [4].

There are many models based on the experience of foreign countries in the construction of tourist and recreational complexes on the basis of public-private partnership.

First, models aimed at performing specific tasks on the basis of strategic partnership - service agreement, tourist-recreation cluster, product movement agreement;

Second, the model of funded projects includes programs for the development of public-private and mixed forms of ownership (rent, leasing, targeted programs);

Third, the models formed by cooperation on the basis of partial and complete change of forms of ownership - tourist-recreational special economic zones, production organizations, international organizations [5].

Today, one of the most promising areas for the organization of public-private partnerships in the tourism and recreation industry is small tourist and recreational zones and clusters. The organization of special economic zones in the tourist-recreational shell on the basis of public-private partnership is being implemented in a comprehensive manner in the region. In organizing them, it is necessary to take into account the interests of tourist and recreational organizations in the interregional distribution of budget and private investment.

Based on the above tasks, it can be seen that the organization of tourist and recreational complexes in Namangan region of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the basis of public-private partnership is one of the most promising areas. Establishment of a small tourist and recreational zone "Nanay" in the territory of the mountain village Nanay in Yangikurgan district of Namangan region -12 people) (solar energy needs will be met), a project to build a cableway between the recreation center "Pakhtachi" and the tourist base "Kuksaroy", a type of summer horseback riding, cycling tracks, basketball, volleyball courts and a table construction of tennis courts, Kuksaroy Travel Co., Ltd. The snow cover in the Kuksaroy area will last longer in the winter. In the eastern part of the area there is a hill, construction of small ski trails by the hill, repair of small holiday homes and unusual energy for self-sufficiency. use of resources (solar panels, roal-type aristocrats), Every holiday home It is possible to build a sauna with a small boiling pool, 2 sanatoriums in Kairaki MFY with healing springs and muddy water, children's camps "Guncha" and "Atlas", on the basis of which there is a great opportunity to develop children's tourism, cafes and Kyrgyzstan needs to build restaurants, open national handicraft and souvenir stalls, launch a national market, increase the area's green space by planting ornamental, ornamental and fruit trees in mountainous and plain areas, and establish a recreational and tourist area called Nanay. Establishment of small tourist-recreational zones "Parda Tursun" and "Chodak" in the territory of Parda Tursun and Chodak mountain villages of Pop district [can offer convenient transport transit route for the population of Osh, Jalal-Abad region (trip to Podshootasay shrine, Sari Chelak lake) [ 14], a small national style garden, sports grounds, tour around the

shrine located in the area construction of a stage for events, construction of a hotel complex, cafes and restaurants in the center of Parda Tursun village, opening of national handicraft and souvenir stalls, development of home tourism in cooperation with the population of Kornos village and construction of housing and tourism facilities in the form of concrete architecture. construction of cable cars, small stairways and suspension roads in the recreation and tourist zone, Parda Tursun village is a ski resort for the development of skiing in the massif, located at an altitude of 2200-2300 meters above sea level. and construction of ski slopes, increase of the green area of the area by planting decorative, ornamental, fruit trees in the mountainous and plain areas of the recreational-tourist recreation area "Parda Tursun", as well as a number of recreational activities in the direction of the State Forest Reserve "Ibn Sino". It is possible to build tourist facilities, Barp The recreation area, which is expected to be built, is now very popular among the population of the Fergana Valley, with 1,000 visitors a day and 1,500 visitors on some days. The area has a 1-day admission capacity of 5,000-6,000 people. These visits consist of 2-3 days and 15-30 days of rest [12]. The holiday season in this region is mainly May, June, July and August. Currently, the tourist infrastructure in the region is underdeveloped, there are no banking and currency exchange offices, no modern shops, there are difficulties in making payments (plastic and money transfers do not work). There is no advertising service that constantly promotes and promotes the tourist potential of the region, a marketing service that explores domestic and foreign tourism markets and attracts tourists to the region. It is necessary to turn the area into a small tourist and recreational zone. Establishment of a small tourist-recreational zone "Govasay" in the territory of Gova mountain village in Chust district and a city-cluster named "Chust-handicraft and tourism center" in the territory of Chust city. Chartak "medical cluster, it is necessary to use public-private partnership forms in the construction of" Kosonsoy "medical clusters on the basis of Kosonsoy sanatorium in Kosonsoy district [13]. State and local authorities, through the construction of infrastructure, the establishment of recreational complexes, which operate throughout the year, ensure the effective functioning of the regional economy. Through the successful operation of these projects, it will give a strong impetus to the development of tourism and recreation in the region, and this sector will begin to lead the tourism industry [6]. In the development of the tourism and recreation industry in the regions, the policy of tourist and recreational complexes and clustering in a limited area offers its positive development opportunities to other sectors.

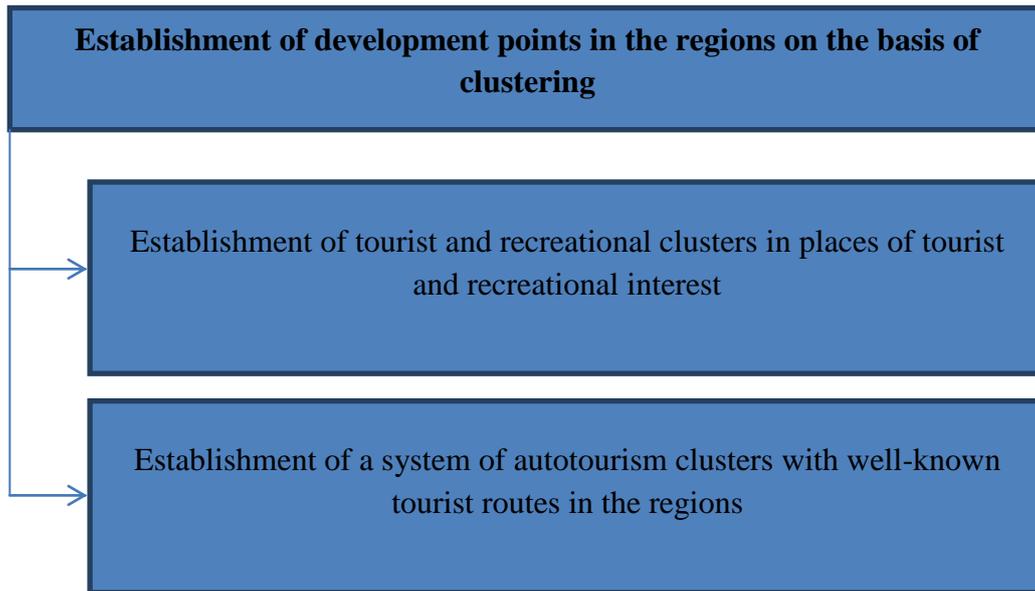


Figure 3. Areas of tourist and recreational clustering in the region

As a result of the activities of tourist and recreational complexes and clusters based on public-private partnership, established through tourist and recreational clustering, tourists and vacationers are provided with all kinds of goods and services in one place. This will create a new service infrastructure and attract interested investors.

Tourist and recreational clusters are developing in two directions:

1. New areas of investment attraction in the organization of tourist and recreational complexes and clusters: public accommodation facilities (hotels, mini-hotels), camping, catering, dining and trade facilities, road tourism facilities, water tourism facilities, infrastructure facilities.
2. New directions of investment attraction in the organization of car tour complexes and clusters: Roadside hotels (motels), campsites, car parks, cafes, restaurants, car service facilities, gas stations, dining and shopping facilities.

Long-term development strategies will be developed on the basis of projects for the organization of facilities in the form of PPPs in the field of tourism and recreation. This is taken into account in the development of concepts in the organization of tourist and recreational complexes and clusters in the form of public-private partnerships. This process is formed on the basis of state partnership.

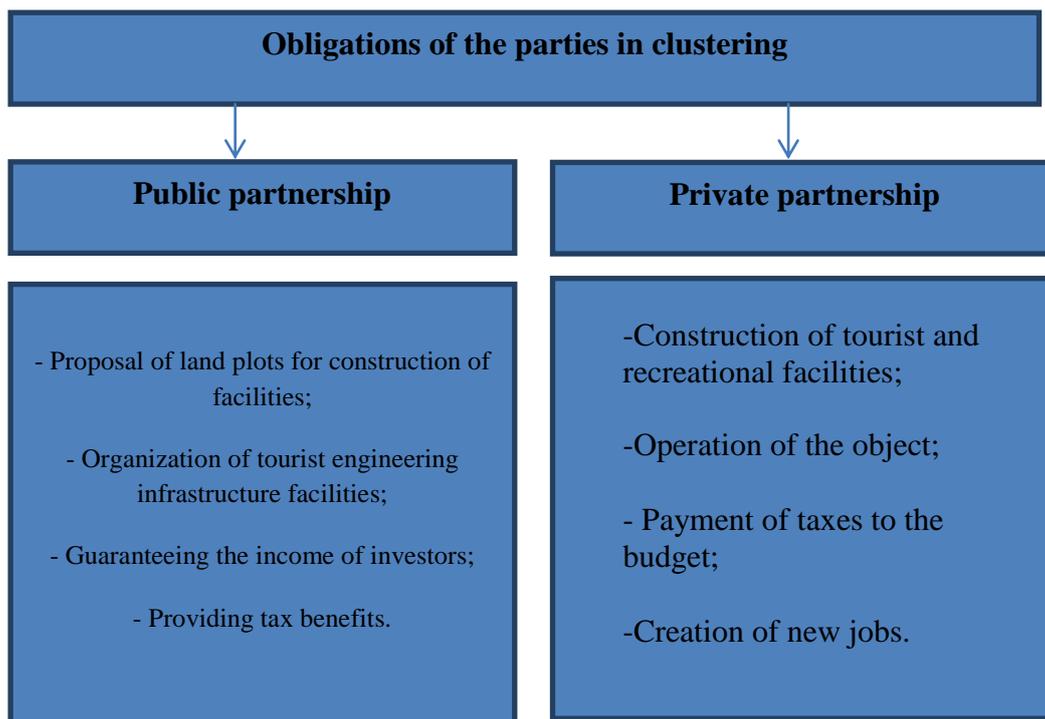


Figure 4. Obligations of the parties in the establishment of tourist and recreational complexes and clusters in the form of public-private partnership (PPP) in the region

At the same time, the state provides land plots in the territory where the tourist-recreational complex is established, legal norms for its construction and use in tourist-recreational activities, and the private owner builds a tourist-recreational complex on its own funds and uses it in due time. Provides tourist and recreational services at the local and international levels, using all legal norms and the experience of foreign countries in the construction of the facility. The implementation of state programs to ensure socio-economic development aims to develop an effective partnership between civil society organizations between the public and private sectors [1].

In conclusion, it can be said that in practice this process is much more complicated to implement.

First, the problems in ensuring the full rights of the investor in the construction of tourist and recreational complexes under the agreement;

Second, the concept agreements do not clearly state the guarantees provided by the state and local authorities in the budget legislation.

For the sustainable development of tourist and recreational complexes, clusters, zones established in the regions, it is necessary to establish auto-tourist clusters along major roads. At the same time, under the influence of the process of high concentration of tourist centers, historical and cultural monuments, health resorts, mountain recreation facilities, water and beach recreation facilities are developing rapidly. In Namangan region, due to the construction of tourist and recreational complexes, clusters, zones in Nanay, Gova, Parda Tursun, Chodak, Shakhand, Chartak, Kosonsoy, Akhsikent, Chust, Mugtepa, Munchoktepa, separate tourist and recreational routes are formed in the region. and plays an important role

in the development of outbound tourism and recreation. They include excursions, historical and cultural, dating, active, ecotourism, hunting and fishing, pilgrimage, agrotourism, agro-ethnographic, children, youth, business tourism, medicine, sanatorium. All of these directions have a seasonal character. It is necessary to eliminate the seasonal nature in the development of tourist and recreational systems.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

One of the promising areas of the country's economy is the establishment of tourism-recreation clusters and complexes in the regions on the basis of public-private partnership. This will lead to the development of domestic and foreign tourism in the regions through the development of industries. In the development of clusters is to develop their classifications. It is characterized by local and global nature in increasing the economic activity of clusters.

In Namangan region, a number of tasks need to be addressed in the development of a system of tourist and recreational complexes, clusters, zones:

1. The adopted programs on development of tourism and recreation in the region should be linked to the state programs on the Republic of Uzbekistan.
2. Regional programs will be adopted in the formation of the investment climate in the tourist and recreational crust of the regions. The region specializes in tourism and recreation infrastructure.
3. It is necessary to increase the economic interests of entities in the tourism and recreation industry, the state support of small and medium-sized businesses in the mechanism of development of tourism and recreation in Namangan region.
4. Effective use of gravity models in attracting tourists and vacationers to the tourist and recreational facilities of the region.

One of the most promising areas is the establishment of public-private partnerships in the field of tourism and recreation. This direction will play an important role in bringing the regional economy to a new level. Through this, entrepreneurship will develop in the region, tasks of common importance will be solved, and the well-being of the region's population will increase.

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